

A GOOD RECORD.

General Garfield's Speech.

We have heretofore given some figures to show with what integrity and economy President Grant is administering the affairs of Government. We give below, as additional testimony, some very gratifying facts as brought forth by Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, one of the clearest-headed and ablest of our Republican leaders in Congress.

The comparison between the expenses and revenues of this administration and Johnson's is very damaging to the latter, and will be accepted by our people as satisfactory evidence of the success of the present administration. We commend Gen. Garfield's speech to the careful attention of our readers:

Mr. Chairman, I call the gentleman on the other side of the House to witness that very few times on this floor have I made what may be called partisan remarks. I take no pleasure in doing so. Party speeches become another forum rather than this. But there are times when I think it proper to respond to partisan speeches.

We are debating a deficiency bill, a bill to appropriate money to carry on the Government. And in connection with the bill, gentlemen on the other side have taken the opportunity to bring many charges against the party in power, for extravagant expenditures, for pretensions to economy which they do not carry out in practice; and they insinuate that there is corruption as well as extravagance in the management of the Republican party. I did not intend this morning to speak on this branch of the subject at all. There was a consideration, however, which I desired to present, and which, if I have the time, I will yet present. But before I do so I desire to call the attention of the committee to some of the charges made by the gentleman who has just spoken.

My friend from Indiana [Mr. Niblack] is not himself an extreme partisan. But he has said some things just now which deserve an answer. He says that if the glory of the war belongs to the Republican party, then the results of the war, the expenditures of the war, and the burdens laid upon the people in consequence of the war, fall also to our share. A part of this statement I endorse. But, Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask that gentleman and his party a question. Suppose that in the year 1861 every Democrat north of the Potomac and the Ohio had followed the lead of Grant, and Douglas, and Dickinson, and Tod, and all the other great lights of the Democratic party, had thrown away the Democratic name and said that they would be Democrats no longer, as we said we would be Republicans no longer, but all would be Union men, and stand together around the flag until the rebellion had been put under our feet. I desire to ask the gentleman, if these things had happened, how long the war would have lasted, how much the war would have cost? I do not hesitate to say that it could not have lasted a month, and the expenditures of the war would never have exceeded \$10,000,000. I say, as a matter of current history, that it was the great hope of the rebels of the South that the assistance of the Democratic party of the North would divide our forces and overcome all our efforts; that at the ballot-box the Democrats at home would help the cause which they were maintaining in the field. It was that, and that alone, which protracted the war and created our immense debt.

I come, therefore, to the door of your party, gentlemen on the other side, and I lay down at your threshold every dollar of the debt, every item of the stupendous total which expresses the great cost of the war; and I say if you had followed Douglas there would have been no debt, no blood, no burden. I will not stop here to call up before your door also the long line of ghosts of slain heroes, our fathers who fell at the hands of rebels, in consequence of your sympathy and encouragement.

But, Mr. Chairman, leaving that question, I agree with my distinguished friend from Indiana that the Republican party, whatever of the glory of the war may belong to its history, will be judged hereafter mainly by the manner in which it manages the financial affairs of this country; and I desire to call attention to the character of its administration in this regard during the year it has been in power.

I hold in my hand the official report of expenditures and receipts of the Government—a statement showing what is taken out of the pockets of the people and put into the Treasury, on the one hand, and what we pay out of the Treasury, on the other. Now, what are the facts? Why, sir, in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1867, Andrew Johnson being in power, the expenditures of this Government were \$346,000,000. What were they in his next year? Three hundred and seventy-seven million dollars, an increase of \$31,000,000 in the expenditures in one year. How was it when the Republican Administration under Gen. Grant came into power? The year ending June 30, 1869, which embraced only about four months of General Grant's administration, showed expenditures of \$321,000,000—a falling off of \$25,000,000. And the year which will close on the 30th of June next, by the official estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, will bring the expenditures down to \$292,000,000, a further reduction of nearly thirty million dollars from the expenditure of last year. This is the difference between the Administration which the gentleman supported and that of the Republican party. From the time of Mr. Johnson's apostasy to the close of his administration the expenditures were constantly increasing. From the hour of Gen. Grant's inauguration, till now, they have been constantly and rapidly decreasing. Consider next the receipts of the Government. We received in 1869, out of the people's pockets, in the way of taxes, \$370,000,000. Without an increase of one cent in the rate of taxation, we are receiving this year \$396,000,000. We are receiving \$26,000,000 more from the same sources of revenue without any increase in the rate of taxes than we were receiving last year, a part of which was in President Johnson's administration.

Let me ask the attention of my friend from Indiana to two or three specifications. Take whisky, for instance. Andrew Johnson had in his hand a law requiring him to collect two dollars on every gallon of distilled spirits, and during the last half of the last fiscal year he collected from that source \$13,500,000. The administration of Gen. Grant for the corresponding six months of his year collected \$24,500,000. Was the tax the same? No, sir; the tax was reduced three fourths. General Grant's administration was to collect about sixty-five cents on the gallon, and from that they have collected \$24,500,000, as against \$13,500,000 in the corresponding six months of Mr. Johnson's administration, when the tax was two dollars a gallon!

Now, how does that come about? By the fact that the whisky revenue service was reeking with corruption under the administration of Andrew Johnson, and that the thieves were driven out of power and place and the revenue service purified by the new Administration, and the tax honestly collected. I might go further, but I will only say that from the same sources of revenue in six months alone the total increase is \$22,500,000 over the amount collected during the corresponding six months of the last Administration.

Mr. Chairman, it is just to say that the new law was better and the rate more judicious; but the great fact remains that there has been a more vigorous and honest administration of the law. I desire to say further that the new Administration gave new life to the credit and faith of the American people. From losing credit, from getting behind in our debt, the scale has been turned, and we point with pride to a decrease of \$90,000,000 in the public debt within the past year.

More than that, sir, the credit of this Government has been steadily appreciating. One class of our bonds is now worth more than gold. The premium on gold has been falling. The value of our securities everywhere is appreciating. And why? It is because precisely such doctrines as our friends on the other side hold in regard to the public debt have been put down by the people of the United States, and the public faith is upheld by the party in power.

Smoking. Dr. Copland says: "The habit of smoking tobacco has given rise to the following ill effects, which have come under my observation in numerous instances, and that of all the medical men with whom I am acquainted."

"1. Smoking weakens the digestive and assimilating functions, impairs the due elaboration of the chyle and of the blood, and prevents a healthy nutrition of the several structures of the body. Hence result, especially in young persons, an arrest of the growth of the body; low stature; a pallid and sallow hue of the surface; an insufficient and unhealthy supply of food, and weak bodily powers. In persons more advanced in life, these effects, although longer in making their appearance, supervene at last, and with a celerity in proportion to the extent to which this vile habit is carried."

"2. Smoking generates thirst and vital depression; and to remove these, the use of stimulating liquors is resorted to, and often carried to a most injurious extent. Thus two of the most debasing habits and vices to which human nature can be degraded are indulged in to the injury of the individual thus addicted, to the shortening of his life, and to the injury and ruin of his offspring."

"3. Smoking tobacco weakens the nervous powers; favors a dreamy, imaginative, and imbecile state of existence; produces indolence and incapability of many or continued exertion; and sinks its votary into a state of careless or maudlin activity and selfish enjoyment of his vice. He ultimately becomes partially, but generally paralyzed in mind and body—he is subject to tremors and numerous nervous ailments, and has recourse to stimulants for their relief. These his vices cannot abate, however indulged in, and he ultimately dies a drivelling idiot, an imbecile paralytic, or a sufferer from internal organic disease, at an age many years short of the average duration of life. These results are not always prevented by relinquishing the habit, after a long continuance, or a very early adoption of it. These injurious effects often do not appear until very late in life."

Why Not? The time has passed when "anything was good enough for a country paper," and many of our exchanges from inland towns compare favorably with those issued in the large cities. Quite a number, however, are gotten up without regard to style, depending wholly on the matter in their columns. The impression that the great public cares but little for the appearance of a newspaper is by far too prevalent. Other things being equal, the best looking paper will have the largest circulation, and be sought most by advertisers. It is true that but few may be able to point out the details which make one paper look better than another, but each reader will feel excellence in style as surely as he will appreciate talent in the editorials. He may not know that this type or that type is best adapted to the purpose for which it is used; but he is impressed with the fitness of the whole.

It seems strange that there should be so many newspapers printed in inartistic style, especially as the cost for indifferent or unsuitable material is as great as for that necessary to make a handsome paper. The only additional expense to be incurred is that which is requisite to maintain a proper arrangement of the matter; and this expense is not lost, since the work is done more rapidly when it has been settled how each division of the paper shall be arranged, and what type shall be used in each.

We ask, then, why not use the best newspaper type that is made? Why not adopt and enforce fixed style for the arrangement of the matter? In short, why not print a handsome newspaper?—The Proof-Sheet.

WARNING TO THE INTEMPERATE.—Charles Lamb tells his sad experience, as a warning to young men, in the following language: "The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth, to whom the flavor of the first cup is delicious, look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is to see his destruction, and have no power to stop it; to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not able to forget a time when he was otherwise; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for to-night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly with feeble outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

NEW YORK CITY. The Men and Women who Live by Begging. Birds of Prey—Blind Beggars. It is estimated that there is at the present times fully fifteen thousand human beings, male and female, who make it their daily object to wander through the streets of the metropolis in quest of food and money at the homes of the rich and poor.

BLIND BEGGARS—STRANGE CASES. There are very many blind mendicants in our city who are really suffering from the necessities of life; but here, again, there is such a host of impostors who have adopted the "blind dodge" that it is probable that the bona fide cases will remain in their unfortunate positions until called away from this world. So adroitly have they learned to practice their deceit that it requires an experienced eye to distinguish the genuine from the fraudulent. They wander around day after day either with a small boy or an old woman leading them, and enter the numerous liquor saloons and grocery-stores on their route. On an average these characters receive from the charitable during a day's tramp, which commences as soon as the doors are opened in the early morning, from \$1 to \$3. The blind sufferer! pays his assistant or "stall," that pilots him around, from \$3 to \$5 a week, or divides the profits at their lodging-house after the "oil of the day" is over. There are three or four of these impostors who, through years of deceit and apparent poverty, have succeeded in accumulating valuable property in the lower portion of the city.

HOW SOME BECOME BLIND. Many of the creatures who ply their trade in the parks, at the ferries or in the streets, imitate the blind by rubbing their eyes with a peculiar fluid which is manufactured and sold by members of the fraternity. By dipping a camel's hair brush in the fluid, and gently passing it under the eye-lids and across the pupil, it gradually renders the pupil a dull whitish or blood red color, according to the taste of the would-be blind man, and contracts the lids so that the individual has every appearance of being as blind as a bat, although the sight is only rendered a little dim. If it is necessary to appear emotional before the public to gain sympathy, a small bottle of odorless turpentine or a Bermuda onion is kept in a secret pocket, and by rubbing the eyes with either of these useful little articles, tears stream down the cheeks as naturally as though the fount from whence they come had broken loose.—New York Times.

A Card Extraordinary. To the American People, Greeting: I am commissioned to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in Woman's Enfranchisement. In order to compile this roll of honor, I hereby request every such person, immediately on reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly, and forward the same to me by mail, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause. Any body sending in one envelope all the names in a family, village, or association, will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will oblige a brother editor by generously printing this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow-storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record.

Too Much Marrying.—There is altogether too much marrying, by form of law, those who are at the most only a third or a half married in other ways. And there is altogether too much urging and coaxing, and alluring young people into the most important and sacred of all human relations before they are prepared for its responsibilities, or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying and being married, until it is thought, by many people, somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to pass through life alone; when, in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with that of many a wife. So there is a vast deal of marrying with very little of real marrying; a vast deal of discontent, heart-ache, misery, hypocrisy, and unmarried at the last. What we want is not a more stringent divorce law, but a better understanding of the moral law, which forbids the marrying of those not already one; not less marrying, but less marrying where there is no real marrying. And, above all, let there be no inciting or bribing those to marry who are not drawn to each other, and held inseparably together by qualities of mind and soul.—Anonymous.

E. A. POLLARD ON THE SOUTHERN COLORED POPULATION.—A very striking compliment to Senator Revel's statement of the Southern colored population during the war is furnished by Mr. Edward A. Pollard, in an article in Lippincott's Magazine for April. Mr. Pollard was one of the most thorough of rebels; but he says of the freedman, that he shows "a capacity for education that has astonished none more than his former masters; that he has given proofs of good citizenship which are constantly increasing; that his development since emancipation is a standing surprise to candid observers among the Southern whites, themselves; that his condition since then has been on the whole, that of progress, and in the face of difficulties that would soon have tested and broken down that progress had it been factitious or dishonest; and that, so far from being a stationary barbarian or a hopeless retrograde, the formerly despised black man promises to become a true follower of the highest civilization, a new object of interest to the world, and an exemplary citizen of the South."

The Dutch woman kept a toll-gate. One foggy day a traveler asked, "Madam, how far is it to B—?" "Shoot a little way," was the reply. "Yes, but how far?" again asks the traveler. "Shoot a little way!"—more emphatically. "Madam, is it one, two, three, four, or five miles?" The good woman ingeniously replied, "I think it is!"

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